VIETNAM

Information Weekly - E.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Manoi - Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

South Viet Ham

NEW ENEMY DISASTER IN BEN TRE PROVINCE: 1 000 Men Put Out of Action and 18 Vessels Sunk Between Nov. 1 and Nov. 4.

- * First Cavalry Division (Air Mobile) Badly Mauled in Tay Ninh Province.
- * Serious U.S. Losses in Northern Quana Tri.

On November 12. Haiphong A.A. forces knocked down a pilotless plane, bringing the total of U.S. aircraft downed in North Viet Nam to

3,245

* P.L.A.F. ARTHLERY PARTICULARLY ACTIVE ACROSS THE COUNTRY

*65 Planes and Helicopters Downed by Regional Troops and Guerillas in 38 Days.

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Nov. 18

1968

No. 191

"The 14 Million South Vietnamese Will Fight on Until Not A Single U.S. Aggressor Remains in Our Country"

(NFL CC Presidium's message to President Ho Chi Minh)

Esteemed Dessident

Estremed President.

We have listened with rithmisten and pride
to be represented by our Now 1, 1988 appeal
to all competities and lighters.
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ultimate peaceful remarkation of the country.

On this occasion, the Presidems of the Central Committee of the South Vist Name National Front for milities of the South Vist Name National Front for the Province of the Name of destination and are whole-desertedly supporting the liberation fight of South Vist Nam, thereby fulfilling with mark their obligation as great reas haze found at the Name of the

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NGUYEN HUU THO President of the Presidium of the South Viet Nam N.F.L. Central Committee

THE spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam today issued the following statement on the November 13 statement of the spokesman of the U.S. D.R. V.N. FORFIGN MINISTRY STATEMENT ON THE NOVEMBER 13 STATEMENT OF SPOKESMAN OF THE U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT

Department : "Regarding the November 13, 1968 statement made by the spokesman on the U.S. State Department on behalf of the acting U.S. Secretary of State, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam states as follows:

On representation arran-gements at the forthcoming conference on the settlement

of the Viet Nam problem, the representative of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam in the official conversations in Paris has rejected the proposal of the U.S. representative on a type of conference comprising two sides in which the two sides

according to their choice. After the unconditional ces-sation of U.S. air, naval and artillery bombardmants on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Vist Democratic Republic of Vist Nam, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam asserted in its No-vember 2 statement: "In agreement with the Central Committee of the South Viet Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Li-beration, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam declares its readi-ness to participate in a con-ference whose attendance will ference whose attendance will comprise representatives of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the South Viet Nam National Pront for Li-beration. Sure United Distri-tion of the Company of the tion's attendance at the said conference does not involve recognition of that regime by the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam."

The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam stresses once again that the present Saigon Adminis-

partner.

2 — The d.S. State Department has declared that the United States is "Comming reconnaissance operations as required" in the air space of the Democratic Republic of Vict Nam, that is to say, the United States gives itself the right to encroach on the sovereignty, territory and security of the Democratic

Republic of Viet Nam, an independent and sovereign country. This is an insolent claim of the aggressors who trample upon the 1954 General of the seriously challenge world and American opinion.

this matter have further exposed the U.S. rulers as stubborn aggressors.

3. With regard to the so-called "military actions in or near the demilitarized sone and indiscriminate attacks on major cities in the South," the United States

(Continued page 7)

Nixon Unlikely to Ward off U.S. Aggressors' Defeat

T the recent U.S. presidential election, Republican candidate Richard Nixon had a very close win over his Democratic opponent Hubert Humphrey.

In the opinion of impartial observers, Nixon's victory by no means indicated that either he or the Republican party enjoyed any degree of confidence from the American people. It simply was a sign that the latter were sick and tired of the Democrats and just voted for a non-Demo

crat as the only way to show their discontent.

their discontent.

Indeed, the last eight years of Democratic rule (1951-58) have been continual failures of the Administration, both at home and abroad: the Viet Nam war in particular, with its enormous costs in men and money. and the painful its enormous coats in men and money, and the painful defeats suffered by the Amer-ican expeditionary forces, has become an American night-mare. As said Joseph Clark

(Continued page 2)

South Viet Nam National their aggression in Viet Nam withdraw all U.S. and sasty. The troop from South Viet Front for Liberation Flays New U.S. War Step - Up

THE spokesman of the Commission for External Palations of the South Liberation Central Committee has recently issued a state-ment denouncing the U.S. imperialists' intensification of their war of aggression in South Viet Nam after their bombing halt in North Viet

"Having suffered heavy setbacks in both parts of Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists on Nov. 1st had to end unconditionally their born-bardments on the whole territory of the D.R.V.N. But they continue reconnels. sance flights over North Viet Nam and at the same time, concentrate their air and mayal forces to intensify the war of aggression against South Vist Nam.

"Since Nov. 1st. 1066. Seventh Fleet aircraft-carriers and warships, including the New Jessey, have been continually bombarding coastal villages in South Viet jet planes from those carriers, together with B52 strategic Okinawa and Thailand and fighter bombers in South Viet Nam, have been flying bomb-Nam, have been flying bomb-ing and strafing mission over many areas around the capi-tals of Tay Ninh, Loc Ninh, Binh Long, Dakto, Kontum, Quang Nagai, Quang Nam and Quang Tri provinces and along the Vietnamese-Lao

"In addition to air payal bombardments, the U.S. and its lackeys have been hurling their troops into hurling their troops into brutal raids on rural areas, including large-scale raids against the Mekong delta and against the Rach Gia — Long Xuyen area, destroying many fishing boats and dwelling houses and killing many

" More brazenly still, the "More braxenly still, the Saigon puppets on Nov. 5, 1968 resorted to the so-called 'law 10-68' and amended the 'decree No 1 of June 24,

Miami last August, with unconcealed satisfaction. It

added: "To resolve our

1965", and declared the state of war all over South Viet Nam with the aim of stepping up suppression and persecution of the people and pressganging more youths in the areas still under their control.

"Obviously, after having to stop their war of destruc-tion against North Viet Nam, the U.S. imperialists keep intensifying their war of aggression against South Viet Nam, which proves that they still remain very stubborn and bellicose.

on massive air and naval offensives in South Viet Nam' and General W. Abrams was preparing to 'put heavy new pressures on the communist command all across the South "The South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation National Front for Liberation energetically condemns and denounces the aforesaid dark schemes and agts of the U.S. imperialists and severely warms them that the more they step up their criminal war against the South Vistnamese people, the more building defeats the U.S. and its henchmen will invite a severely and the control of the con in the wake of President Johnson's order halting Amer-ican bombing and shelling of North Viet Nam'. The of North Viet Nam'. The agency also quoted Abrams as saying that "there will be no scaledown in American milltary operations in South Viet Nam'. Another source said 'there's going to be relentless, continuing pres-sure on all fronts. This inway out for them is to agree to the five points of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation, end cludes the big battalion war, pacification and elimination of enemy infrastructure'.

"Reporting on the 'navy interdiction campaign' in the Mekong delta, AP on Now, 3 said it was 'a milestone' in that it marked a shift in strategy to 'where we will now utilize all of our three major operating forces in one

ican aircraft continued spy-flights over North Viet Nam. AP on Nov. 3 revealed that the U.S. was using cameras and detectors placed in reand detectors placed in re-comaissance planes and man-made satellites to apy over North Viet Nam. An eloquent proof has been supplied by the two U.S. apy-planes shattered to pieces on Nov. 8 and 12 over Nam Ha province and Haiphong city by the North Viet Nam people's

"In the meantime, Amer-

AP on Nov. 9 said, 'the United States intends to use any means necessary in-cluding suppressive fire to reacue its recommissance pilots who may go down in North Viet Nam during the bombing halt'.

Another evidence of the intensified U.S. war efforts is the plan of the U.S. Defence Department to draft into the Army a6 60c men in Jan. 1969— the highest figure since May 1968. Meanwhile, the U.S. is increasing its war the U.S. is increasing its war budget, speeding up the draft for 1959 to put more men into the South Viet Nam battle-field."

NIXON UNLIKELY...

(Continued base 1)

Republican president, Dwight following a tour of South Viet Nam early this year, "Viet Nam is a cancer which is D. Eisenhower, initiated U.S. armed intervention in South devouring our youth, our morals, our national wealth, Viet Nam. His two Democra Viet Nam. His two Democrat successors only followed the course charted by him, waging war on the Viet-namese people with the help and advice of members of and the energies of our leadership. The casualty list from hattlefields. As victims we must also count the programs their governments. of the Great Society, the budget, a stable dollar ... "In quasi-unanimous consent of fact, the whole economic, political and social life of the U.S.A. has been poisoned by both houses of Congress, again composed of both Democrata and Republicans this "immoral and illegal (notably in August 1964, with respect to the so-called "Tonkin Gulf incident"). this "immoral and illegal" war, started, as it were sur-reptitiously by Democrat President J.F. Kennedy in the form of a "special war" and openly continued on an It is clear that in the war of aggression in Viet Nam, as in other important international activities, bi-partisanship has been scruever larger scale by that other Democrat President, L.B. Johnson, as a "limited war".

sible for this disastrous war. if not the Democratic Party in the first place? But to be fair, it should not be the only one to blame for the difficul-ties besetting the U.S.A. atpresent on account of the Viet Nam war. D.S. Viet Nam policy has been the work As could be expected, the Republican party, which mediably ahares responsibility for the Viet Nam war with the Democrats, has voiced strong condemnation of the latter. "The Admiof four successive American presidents, successively De-morat and Republican. It was a Democrat who tried to intervene in Indochina lp 1945 through the agency of the Chiang Kai-shek clique. It was a Republican who in of the latter. "The Admi-nistration's Viet Aam policy has failed militarily, poli-tically, diplomatically, and with relation to our own people", proclaimed the Republican Convention in It was a Republican who in 1954 wanted to prolong the Indochina war and later installed the Ngo Dinh Diem puppet regime in South Viet Nam is order to sabotage the implementation of the

requires leadership—one capable of thinking and acting anew, not one hostage to the many mistakes of the past. The Republican party

WHAT remedies, one may ask, the Repub-lican party and its president Rich ird Nixon could president Rich and Nation could offer America? The political program adopted in Mismi shows no dramatic departure from what the Democrats and Republicans in power have been doing "strategy permitting a pro-gressive de-Americanization of the war," — "a course that will enable and induce the South Vietnamese to assume increasing responsibility," and which will see to it that "our gallant American servicemen are fully supported with the highest quality equipment,"-" a quality equipment."—" a program for peace in Viet Nam, peither pulously respected by the American leaders. Yet, whenever the party in power suffers setbacks, it becomes Nam, neither peace at any price nor a camouflaged sur-render of legitimate or allied interests," and so on and a scapegoat and is castigated by the other party, from comfortable opposition

> Of course a Nguyen Van Thieu or Nguyen Cao Ky may pin high hopes on the coming to power of that reputed "hawk," Richard Nixon. And Nixon's own Nixon. And Nixon's own past fully justifies that re-putation. It was he who in 1964-1965 clamoured for a massive onslaught on North Viet Nam, especially through the full use of U.S. air-naval superiority. It was he who asked for all modern weapons, brought to bear on the Viet namese people. And while

United States and in the world demanding that Washington start the process of peace by putting an unconditional end to the bombing of the D.R.v.N., wan't it Nixon who the most obstinately opposed all pause in the bombing?

THE Hanoi daily Nhan Dan

also wrote in a com

There note of mar inten

"These acts of war intensification are part of a pre-meditated plan of the U.S. aggressors. AP on Nov. 3 reported that the U.S. com-

mand 'is concentrating now

And yet, for all his mulishness, Nixon has been forced to bow gradually to forced to bow gradually to this bitter truth: the war of aggression in Viet Nam, far from having any chance of victory, runs a high risk of defeat. The boom of the South Victnamese particle of the victory, runs a high risk year of the victory, runs a high risk year of the victory, runs of defeat, the boom of the South Victnamese particle strengthened this impression among all American poli-ficians. ticians, either Democrat or Republican. And so, one has seen Nixon making his posi-tion more "flexible," giving his support to Johnson in the latter's successive deci-sions: to "limit" the bombing of North Viet Nam tionally as from November

One may suppose that being an inveterate war ma-niac, Nixon could stick to his conception of an all-out war against the Vietnamese people and nurture some hope of winning it. So let us assume that, overcoming the opposition of a Congress in majority democrat, the future President Nixon tries to carry into effect his old dreams of a conquistador. What could he do, and what is he likely to obtain?

Everything Nixon had ever asked for in order to win the war in Viet Nam has been without fail put to use by Johnson: the power-ful armada of the U.S.A.F. and the Seventh Fleet, the

phibious armoured cars, napalm and phosphorus, elec-tronic gadgets and bedbugs etc..., — every conceivable weapon has been deployweapon has been deploy-ed profusely against the P.L.A.F. and the people of South Viet Nam. Jonhson has even scraped the burrel and sent to Viet Nam his strategic reserves. The best generals and diplomats avai-lable to America have been assigned to Viet Nam: Taylor and Westmoreland, Cabo Lodge and Bunker

After the strenuous efforts exerted by Johnson, there is little more Nixon could do. either militarily or politically, to better his chance of ever winning victory.

The Vietnamese people have given ample evidence of their patriotism, resolve, and ability to resist American ability to resist American aggression. They have achiev-ed ever greater successes during the eight years of Democratic rule in the U.S.A. ince the Lunar New Year. through general offensives and have been won by them in both the North and the South of the country; successful P.L.A.F. attacks on enemy "limitation" of U.S. bomb-ing of the D.R.V.N., and recently, unconditional ces-sation of that bombing and acceptance by the U.S.A. of an independen N.F.L. dele-gation at the quadripartite

This victorious advance of of the Republican Richard Nixon to the American presi-dency cannot change the course of history.

THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

RAPID GROWTH IN WAR

A FTER nearly 4 years fighting against the U.S. war of destruction, North Viet Nam has grown stronger in all fields.

In industry: Compared with the initial stage of the war (1965) capital investments in 1967 increased by 174%. Average annual rise (1964-1967) in total output value of some indus-

- Machine building and metal products 6.8%
- Chemical ores mining and chemical industry 6.8%
- Printing and office articles 23%

In local industry alone: Capital investments in 1966-1967 doubled compared with the First 5-year Plan, and in the 2 years of local infustry build-up 420 new establishments were heaveles out bas this

In agriculture: Thanks to the development of local industry, agricultural co-ops throughout North Viet Nam were supplied (in 1966 and 1967 alone) with:

1,330,000 farm implements, — 10,000 machine tools, 5,000 small engineering facilities. — 5,000 small engineering facilities.
In 1965, for the whole of North Viet Nam, there were only 7 districts that could obtain 5 tons of paddy per hectare per annum (two crops). In 1967, the figure soared to 30 (26% of the total rice acreage in North Viet Nam)

In capital construction: From 1965 to 1967, every day North Viet Nam completed, on an average, a project. 773 projects have been placed under local management.

projects mave oven praced under nota management.

In semmeree: From 1054 to 1967, the annual rate of development of total retail sale in the socialist sector averaged 8%. In 1964, North Viet Nam had only 12,968 supply and marketing co-opt. In 1967 there were mently 4,000 state stores as against only 2,003 in the first year of the war (1965).

In education: In the 1567-1568 school year, the number of general education schools increased by 24%, and enrolment from infant classes up to secondary schools by 1.5 times, compared with the 1541-1565 school year. compared with the 19\$\tilde{a}_1\$-19\$\tilde{s}_2\$ school year.

In higher education and middle vocational training, in the 4 years of war, North Viet Nam opened 17 universities and colleges and 65 middle vocational schools, in 19\$8 the student body of vocational schools showed a two-fold rise

over the 1964-1965 school year. In Public Beath: In 1964, only 22.8% of the districts in North Vict Num had hospitals. In 1968, the rate was 100%. At present, 6% of the villages have radical stations and maternity houses, and many villages have clinics and noces-sary appliances for on-the-spot surgical operations on minor and medium wounds.

The Whole People Heed President Ho's Call

THE ADDANGED MY PERSONAL AFFAIRS TO IOIN UP RIGHT TODAY IF I QUALIFY

HE streets of Hanoi were I not very busy that morn-ing, not because it was cold - me are only in early winter - but because it was Sunday, as it is on any other Sunday in this country. However, something new had happened. Johnson had just acknowledged the failure of the U.S. war of destruction against North Viet Nam by codering the cossation of the bombings and artillery shellings on the whole territory of North Viet

By the Lake of the Restored Sword, a foreign cameraman turned his less on two servers men busy honging a big streamer across the street bear ing the slopan of the time "All for our Southern hith-and-him!" A journalist held out his tape-recorder to a young man passing by and asked him: "Would you give your impressions of the bombing halt? Why such a hurry? Wha do you think of it at this moment? What is your plan in the days to come? For example, can you tell us how you will organize your life?"

The man interviewed was PENDING CALL-UP THE Pham Van Khanh, from the YOUTHS COME FORWARD engineering works of the Hanoi FOR TOUGHEST TASKS building service. Looking at the crowd that had begun to T the power plant) AT the power praise still gather around he blushed a little Obviously he was not bears the scars of many

used to being button holed er attachs by the U.S., a that way. brief meeting was held on "I knew", he answered at the morning of Nov. 3. Once last, 'that Washington could again, as they turns had not do otherwise. We are not come to join the army, resolved to pay the price necesthe young workers came sary to win back independence forward for the heaviest tasks and freedom for our country. The same day, by redoubling I am in a hurry because I efforts a shock brigade make want to get to my factory as eed to rebaie a furnace ahead early as possible. Many tasks of schedule are claiming me there. Now, you mant to know what I am thinking of the hombing half and what I shall do ? I think that we and the Yanks still have some accounts to settle

A MILLION EXTRA METRES OF CLOTH FOR THE SOUTH

they still occupy a half of our country. I am thinking of that AT a meeting on Nov. 3, the women and menhalf of my country, of our boothers and sisters in the weavers of the Nam South. As for my brivate Dinh textile Mill (Nam Ha life Pue made arrawerments province) decided to turn out but and fine a seet I do not from now to the year-end a copet any of these new consmillion metres of cloth in umer goods. Neither have I any excess of their plan " For plan to marry in the near the South". Since then, future. Pro arranged my thanks to a series of rationapersonal affairs to join up lisation impossions the work right today if I qualify! ers at the spinning factory have increased their produc tivity from 1% to 5%. At the meaning shop B, cloth output rose by 2-5 matres per

Victory on the Communications and Transport Front

N the past 4 years, in spite of intense enemy bom-bing and shelling, traffic throughout the length and breadth of our country from Muc Nam Quan to Quang Binh and Vinh Linh, from Haiphong port to the remained open and goods have been flowing uninterruptedly to destination.

Bridge-building and-repair teams, youth volunteer brigades, professional and nonprofessional road maintenance units and bomb demolition sounds worked round-theclock in all weather under enemy fire, standing firm at their combat positions, fight-ing against the raiders and at the same time performing their assigned duties to keep traffic going smoothly. They have put into practice their slogan, "The enemy destroys this road, we take another, the enemy destroys this bridge, we use another; the enemy destroys one, we build five or ten new ones". In the conditions of fierce fighting, many bridges and roads were built in a record time. The 120-km tt Determined to min " Road runs through dense jungles and clambers up the mounnarrow parnings. Day in day out, units of workers, sappers and young volunteers engaged in building this road stood up to forest rains, floods and enemy bombs and shells.

The fighters who opened Determined-to-win " won as unprecedented victory: they completed it 18 months ahead of schedule.

"We may have to shed our blood but we must keep out bridges and roads open at all costs", such was the watchword of road-clearing units everywhere. Youth Vol Brigade 25 operating in Western Quang Binh expe-rienced thousands of enemy raids but had always kept the roads there in good repair. Often enough, sections difficult to negotiate in the black out, members of the Brigade spent sleepless nights lining the roadsides to guide drivers safely through. U.S. warplanes strack hard at Ferry X. in Nghe An. Yet for all their bombings and strafings, they were unable to halt the operation of this Steel Ferry". Once the ferry boat was crossing the river



Traffic to the front hebt continually oben

when U.S. planes streaked in both by day and by night, and released their bombs, they worked in day and All the crew were thrown overboard by the blast. They canisht at the motor boat and barge and went ferrying them across. Ham Rong Bridge was among the pilots, but the traffic over it never came to a standstill. The enemy hit in the day time, repairmen worked by night. The enemy hit at night, they worked by day.

night shifts. In one raid, 6 enemy planes successively dive-bombed the bridge, but our workers calmly put the finishing touch to a concrete casting. Not only did they oppose their courage to enemy raids. They also brought into play their creativeness to frustrate all cunning methods of attack the enemy could devise, A

(Continued page 7)

STRIVE TO BOOST PRO DUCTION FURTHER FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOUTH, HUE AND SAIGON

OINTING to the placards bearing the inscription " For Hue and Saigon " planted on the carefully tended sowing plots, Nguyen Thi Gao tacestary of the Labour Youth Union subdivision at the Hanoi suburban agricultural co-op Y.V., said

"You must have known that our village was one of the 'bomb pockets' in the Hanni area The Americans showeved here no less than 1.000 bombs, not counting steel-bellet bombs and rocketts May be they planned to wipe us off the map. Yet, we held our ground. And better than that, we beat them back. Last year we rouped almost 6 tons of paddy per hectare. Now that Johnson has been combelled to nodes the hom bing half we think we must strips to boost production further for the take of the

Abrams Beaten in His Own Game

WHEN four-star general Creighton Ahrams succeeded Westmoreland in April 1968, the American press liked to present him as the tank-man of Patton's army riding on French roads from the Channel to the Ardennes and apparently contributing to the U.S. victory over the Nazis in their last ditches on the Western front in 1944. It is therefore easy to under-

stand the role he has been assigning to the panzers, to these " steel for with a great mobility and formidable fire-power, in the U.S. war of aggression in South Viet Nam. Before Abrams, M. 41 tanks and M. 113 and M. 118 amphibious cars were widely used against the guerillas, but this time particular emphasis is laid on them by this panger-war specialist.

Realities on the hattlefield have

corroborated the truth that the

essential factor of victory is always

the morale and iron will to win of

the combatants who fight for a just

cause chiefly when they are in

possession of so varied an efficacious

weaponry as the P.L.A.F. at pre-

sent. Thus in the Tay Ninh cam-

paign in the summer of 1968, at

Cha La and Tra Phi where Ahrams

set up his " armoured belts", the

relentless attacks by the P.L.A.F.

cost him bundreds of vehicles: 174

in the first period (from August 17

to 21) and 176 in the second one

(from August 22 to 26). He suffered

in the same period similar losses

at Ben Cui, Ong Hung, on the Tay

Ninh - Dau Tieng road, around

Loc Ninh (in early September) as

well a in engagements southeast of

ince. All this is proof positive that

the armour with which the enemy

clothes his positions cannot stand

the patriots' onslaughts and save

the aggressors and their puppets-

from annihilation: it supplies fresh

evidence of the bankruptcy of U.S.

panser" tactics in South Viet Nam.

Da Nang and in Quang Ngai prov-

INEFFICIENCY OF ARMOURED "BELTS"

N the new strategy with which he has replaced his predecessor's "search-and-destroy" Ahrams heavily banks on his armoured vehicles to make security "belts" and "enclaves" and as force of intervention in his " clear and hold " atrategy. Motorized infantry units have been set up on the spot as in Tay Ninh and Binh Long provinces during the P.L.A.P. attacks last summer. A new division of this kind has been sent over by air and sea and its first brigade landed in Da Nang on August 2, 1968. The 11th Armoured Regiment has been continually replenished in men and materials to fill the gaps caused by the Liberation troops.

The defence system of the enemy is made up by such belts as barbed wire entanglements, mine-fields. ditches and also strategic hamlets. Added to all this are the protection belts formed by armoured vehicles surrounding this network. Abrams thinks that this "armour" which has a great fire-power and can furthermore backanged at will will make his defence much stronger and less " stiff ".

"ENCLAVES" OVERRUN ONE AFTER THE OTHER

N his "defence in depth" tactica. Abrams also uses armoured vehicles to set up "enclaves" in the centre of their bases so as to make very powerful resistance pests and a mobile force capable of rapidly rescuing any threatened point in his outer belt, of bridging the gap in the defence system or launching counter-attacks to re-occupy the sectors taken by the besiegers. Under P.L.A.F. powerful assaults, Abrams goes to the length of imitating the defenders of Sebastopol or Stalingrad, to half bury his vehicles in the earth so as to make them genuine fortlets redoubtable for their fire power and wide firing range.

However, with their dash and skill. the patriots find efficient antidotes. They combine frontal attacks with

spearheads and concentrate their fire on a well-chosen narrow spot on the outer armour of the enemy system into which they penetrate in no time. Operating in the centre of this system, they attack the enemy resistance nests in the sear, and like an explosive charge rammed deep into a rock, they destroy the enemy position from within. Very often, the enemy has no time to rescue the threatened points, to prop up one another or to launch effective counterattacks. What happened at Duc Lap at the end of August and beginning of September last, at Loc Ninh and in Quang Tri province, south of the demilitarized zone... where U.S. fortified camps were taken by main force, has shown the futility of Abram's effort.

THE fate of the enemy's armoured forces as elements of intervention is no better. Take for instance, the operations in Da Nang region end of Amount last. At that time, the enemy defence system was broken through in the south and southeast by the P.L.A.F. occupation of many positions along the Cam Lo river and on the Non Nuoc marble mountain. An armoured squadron and an infantry regiment mounted a counter-attack to drive the people's forces far from the town. In three days, August 23-25, in skilfully laid ambushes and well-coordinated attacks, the patriotic forces completely wiped out the armoured squadron and two infantry battalions, On August 15, 20 armoured vehicles were rapidly reduced into beans of

August 22 was the most disastrone day for the enemy armoured cars which were destroyed by bezooks fire of the patriots fighting in Da Nang streets, while 60 km further southeast, near the Tam Ky provincial capital, a heavy armoured column was intercepted by the P.L.A.F who destroyed or damaged 60 armoured cars and tanks. A third equadron of the puppet army lost all its 33 vehicles.

In Nam Bo, U.S. armoured forces

received very hard blows. September 14, an enemy column moving on the Hon Ouan - Loc Ninh road, had 30 vehicles destroyed. In three ambushes laid on August 25, on Road No 22, southeast of Tay Ninh, the P.L.A.F. within 150 minutes. put out of action 133 enemy vehicles and contured 8 armound cars: a column of 120 vehicles was completely wiped out. At the end of August last, on the Tay Ninh - Dan Tiens road, the patriots set 7 ambushes, putting out of action nearly 200 tanks, armoured cars and military

But the " regular " troops are not the only ones to destroy panxers. Regional forces and guerillas have now light but efficient anti-tank arms such as the famous M.so baronkas, lethal mines and other devas tating devices. Thus, in the Western High Plateaux, in the engagements fought on August 17, 23 and 31, the highlanders succeeded in destroying or damaging 150 enemy vehicles. Holding the records in this regard were such P.L.A.F. fighters as Tran Van Phone who destroyed a armoured vehicles with a anti-tank shells. a young girl in Da Nang who achieved the same exploit and Tran Van Ut who improved the performance by scoring 5 direct hits with 5 shells.

FAILURE OF U.S. PANZER WAR

CCORDING to still incomplete figures, in the three weeks at the end of August and beginning of September, at least 173 American vehicles were destroyed or damaged in Quang tri province and around Da Nang, 207 others in Loc Ninh region, 250 in the Western High Plateaux. With its strategic situation and its terrain suitable to massive deployment of panzers, Tay Ninh province was a real cometery of American armour. While in Winter 1966 - Spring 1967, Westmoreland lost 703 vehicles, Abrams outdid him by having 835 engines destroyed from August 10 to September 21.

These huge losses have greatly affected the morals of enemy troops.

In the last few months many of them refused to board armoured carriers to so into action. Near Do Nang, elements of the puppet 30th Ranger Battalion mutinied in the thick of the fight, destroying three M.113's and killing and wounding 54 die-hards, and passed over to the side of the patriots. In an ambush laid on August 25 on Road No 22, many U.S. tank crews abandoned their vehicles to save their bacon at the first explosion of P.L.A.F.

There cannot be any clearer symptomatic signs of the failure of the panser tactics fathered by

VIET NAM COURIER



Enemy tank captured by Liberation fighters

SECOND ANTI-US, IMPERIALISM FRONT OPENED AND CONSOLIDATED IN THE UNITED-STATES

THREE years ago, through heroic protest gestures against the U.S. war of aggression in Viet Nam (draftcard burning, self-immolation by fire) the first Americans fighting for peace and justice in Viet Nam heralded the storm that was going to swoop down on the U.S.A. Since then, important political events From San Francisco to Wash ington, from Miami to of Detroit, the popular campaign support to the Vietnamese people, in coordination with actions for civil rights and democracy, has b has been rising

While a few years ago only a handful of American citizens, for the sake of humanity and fraternity come out against the war of aggression in Viet Nam, their numbers have swollen to millions: workers, peasants, students, scientists, craft smen, religious believers, Negroes, Indians... According to still incomplete figures, more than 370 mass one more than 370 mass organisa-tions in 49 States and 412 cities are struggling against the war of aggression in Viet Nam and for civic rights, and more than ten million people have participated in demons-trations against the "dirty" In the course of this

have become aware of the true nature of the Viet Nam true nature of the Viet Nam problem and put out relevant watchwords. Right from the start of the cynical "escala-tion" on North Viet Nam and especially since Johnson gave the order to bomb Ha-noi and Haiphong, people of all walks of life in the U.S.A. had been insisting on an immediate and unconditional halt to the bombing. Anothe watchword of the popular drives was withdrawal of G.I.s from South Viet Nam, recognition of the N.F.L. and negot iations with it in order to find a settlement to the Viet Nam problem. More and more progressive Americans have realized the righteousness of the Vietnamese people's struggle and have wholeheartedly participated in the collec-tion of blood, money and medicines for the Vietnamese people. Spectacular actions by American atudents and youths against the draft have seriously delayed the Pentag-on's plans for recruiting G.I.s and sending them to VietNam. U.S. logistics have suffered from strikes by tens of thousands of workers and by intellectuals working ranches serving the war in letnam: production of arms and military equipment, engineering industries of civil aeronautics, ship repair, maritime transport, etc. Desertion and insubordination by both white and Black soldiers in protest against the war of aggression launched by American financial magnates have contributed to foiling operational plans and under-mining the morale of U.S. satellite and puppet troops.

MOTIVES OF STRUGGLE

starting its war of aggression in Viet Nam, American imperialism

nurtured the hope of resolv-ing the contradictions corroding its senile body. But this policy has exacerbated those divergences. Indeed, the use of troops and police dogs, of bombs and poisons against the Vietnamese peo-ple, who harbour no hatred for the Americans, has had the the Americans, has had the effect of a crushing indictment exposing before the average American the bloodthirsty nature of the Big Business monopolists. The unjust and immoral deeds perpetrated by the American imperialists in Viet Name each day have shocked American consc and sullied American bonour. It is this emotional factor which constantly works on the American people's fight-

VietNam has turned the USA into a store of cannon fodder and an immense camp of military forced labour. More than a half million "boys" are offered as food for powder by the sharks of US finance; many have died in the ricefields, streams and jungle of Viet Nam.

Washington's war of aggression in Vietnam has not only outraged the feelings of American citizens but has also dealt a severe blow to their living standard with the concomitant onerous economic burdens. While 30 million Americans of House has staked a colossal sum in Vietnam: the 103 million dollars of the 1964-65 fiscal year have swollen to 36 billions in the 1967-68 fiscal year. Dr. Martin Luther King, eminent leader of the Negroes, bitterly made this calculation: while dosens of billions were sent down the drain of the war in Viet Nam, the war against poverty re-ceived only 53 dollars per year per head.

The enormous expenditures required by "escalation" have pared down reserves, dimi-nished and slowed the rate of development of the various branches of civilian production, and hastened the disc-quilibrium of the national economy. Johnson has let it be known that the Viet Nam war has brought about a 35billion deficit for the American budget ending June 30, 1968. To fill that yawning gap, the U.S. financial oli-garchy has frantically raised taxes on workers'wages, and on the salaries of other work-ing people while increasing indirect taxes and issuing re banknotes and bonds At the date of July 1, each American family pays 900 dollars in taxes for war of aggression in Viet Nam. This war is the direct cause of a terrible evil for the American economy : « gold haemorrhage ", the " agony of

The war of aggression in Viet Nam not only accelerates the pauperisation of the American tolling masses but also alarmingly reduces the already insufficient appropriations reserved by the American capitalist state to social welfare and cultural development. Sums earmark-ed for the building of hospschools, parks have slashed. The anti-

poverty budget has been trimmed and student scholerabips cut down. Hence ultural and social decadence as been precipitated whi militarism and neo-fascism have been making headway Following the tragic death of Dr. Martin Luther King and Senator Robert Kennedy Johnson has been forced to admit that crime has been on the rampage in American society the last few years. The war of aggression in

Viet Nam is a veritable my mare for the U.S.A., a burden on its material and spiritual life, on the body and soul of the American citizen. It has been bringing to Americana the increas realization that the drive for an end to the way in Vie Nam is not only a fight for freedom and peace but also one for the defence of the interests of the American people. The Viet Nam war has shown to the latter that the "paradise of the free world in the U.S. A. so much vannted by the pen hirelings of the in the U.S.A. bourgeoisie, is but the "na-tion's prison", and that the "Great Society" advertised in hundreds of Johnson speeches in but hocus-pocus.

apecines in our accumpance.

The great successes wen by
the Victnamese people in their
resistance to U.S aggression,
for national salvation, have
brought home to the American people that U.S counterrevolutionary violence is not
invincible, and this has encouraged them to forge shead with
the struggle for their rights.

ICAN PROGRESSIVE PEOPLE MANY MORE SUCCESSES HE revolutionary move-

ment of the world peo-ples, the centre of which now in Viet Nam, constitutes the first anti-American imperialism front . A second one has taken shape in the very heart of the USA. Its ormation sparks off a phase of "terrible chaos" rulers of the U.S.A. Bec this the men in Wash ton have stepped up ruthless terror against the popular struggle. Last year, up to the spring of this year, the Johnson administration throw in jail thousands of Americans militating for freedom, killed 125 and wounded 4,550 (counting only those brought to hospital). True, such bloody repressive measures may at a given moment cause difficul-ties and losses to the masses' movement. But bayonets rifle butta, water canno tear gas grenades, courts and prison sentences, far from weakening the American peo-ple 's will, only harden it. The strength of their just struggle is illustrated by living symbols: N. Morrison who burnt himself to death to show his abhorrence of the way in Vict Nam D Miller way in Vict Nam, D. Miller who tore up his draft-card, preferring to go to jail rather than participate in the absurd war in Viet Nam, the 80-year old Rev. Muste who travelled

half way around the world to call on the people of the USA and the world to oppose the war in Viet Nam, Dr. Benja-min Spock who before an American court voiced his rous designs and deeds of the aggressors. The strength of that just struggle can also be seen in the tumultuous rallies and demonstrations in bundreds of American cities and towns. These fine images of progressive Americans wil remain engraved in the hearts of our people and in those of peace-, justice- and freedomoving people the world

The Victnamese people send their cordial greetings to, solidarity with, the 200 million Americans. They "sincerely thank workers". wouth student and women's organisations and progressive intellectuals, members of Congress, and priests in the U.S.A. who courageously continue to raise their voices and stage demonstrations against the criminal aggresagainst the criminal aggree sion pursued by the Amer ican government and for the legimate struggle of the pa-triotic forces in Viet Nam "(*). We sincerely wish the American progressives many more and still bigger successes in

(*) From President Ho Chi Minh's interview to the Amer-ican review Minority of One.

aid to federally impacted

Q: How many hours of war used up those funds?

A: 5 hours of war would pay for school aid cut from low-income areas.

L.B.J.'s austerity budget

The Cost of Butter: The Cost of Guns A DO-IT-YOURSELF COMPARISON TEST

COST OF WAR IN VIET NAM

\$ 30 billion each year 82.1 million each day 57,000 each minute

2.5 billion each month 3.42 million each hour 950 each second

L.B.J.'s 10 percent tax sur-charge will add an estimated 4 10.3 billion to the budget.

war will the surtax buy? A: We could eliminate the

need for the 10 percent tax surcharge if we stopped the war 4 months and 1 day sooner.

Problem

Gov. Kerner's U.S. Riot Commission Report says we need 500,000 new jobs in 1969. L.B.J. says we'll have new jobs. It \$800,000,000 to create the 400,000 new jobs we still need at an estimated \$2,000 cuts \$ 25 million from Head Start program.

Q: How many minutes of would buy 400,000 new

A: We could create 400,000 new jobs with the money we'd cave if we stopped the war 14

The U.S. Riot Commission Report says we need 600,000 new housing units in 1969.
L.B.J. says we'll have to make do with 300,000. It make do with 300,000. It would cost \$4.5 billion to add 300,000 more units at an estimated \$ 15,000 each.

Q: How many months of war would buy 300,000 new housing units?

L.B.I.'s austerity budget

Q: How many hours of war used up those funds?

A: 71/2 hours of wav would pay for \$ 25 million cut from Head Start.

L.B.J.'s austerity budget cuts \$ 17 million from school

Problem

cuts \$ 29 million from new health research facilities A: We could build 300

O . How many hours of war new housing units with the money we'd save if we stopped used up those funds? A: 8 2/3 hours of war would the war 2 months sooner pay for \$ 29 million cut from health research facilities.

Problem

L.B.L's austerity budget cut \$ 344 million from college building, books, equipment, guidance, and testing grants. Q: How many days of war used up those funds?

A: 41/2 days of mar would too todowal aid out from

Based on a Women strike for Peace leaflet.

VIET NAM AND THE WORLD AT LARGE

DRVN Foreign Ministry Condemns West German Provocations in West Berlin

THE D.R.V.N. Foreign Ministry made public on Nov. 9 the following statement on the provocative activities of the West German government in West Berlin From Oct. 27 to No 2, 1968 the Kiesinger admi-nistration convened meetings of ministers and of many sub-committees of the West German parliament in West Berlin. The Christian Democratic Union Party also held its 16th Congress in West Berlin from Nov. 3 to 7, 1968.

"As everybody knows, West Berlin is an inde-pendent political unit lying or the territory German Democratic blic. Even the three Western occupying powers—the U.S. Britain and France—have many a time affirmed that West Berlin is not part of West Germany and is not under the Bonn government's

"But the Kiesinger government, with the parti-cipation of ministers belong-ing to the West German Social Democratic Party Democratic Party active backing of and the active backing of the U.S. imperialists, has been feveriably stepping up penwocative activities in West sive war in Viet Nam

Berlin against the G.D.R. and other socialist countries

"Since early this year. "Since early this year, Kiesinger and many other figures of the Bonn adminis-tration have successively come to West Berlin for meetings of parliament sub-committees or to preside over other provocative gatherings. In an attempt to realize their plot of annexing the G.D.R., they annexing the G.D.R., they brazenly claim the exclusive right to represent Germany as a whole, and demand that the present statu que in Europe be changed, and do not recognize the present borders between the two G.D.R. and D. D. Peopla's Rembile. the G.D.R. and the People's Republic of Poland. The fascist forces and organisa-tions, especially the new fascist 'National Democratic Party' protected by the Kiesinger government and the West Berlin City Council, are trying to expand their are trying to expand their Council of the Perlin.

Conniving with them, the West Berlin authorities have suppressed the youth

and student movement in West Berlin for democra-

tic liberties and an end to the U.S. imperialists' aggres-

" Thus, the Kiesinger covrement has been carrying its scheme to gradually nibble at West Berlin and make it as part of West Germany

as part of West Germany
"Following the statements
made by Kiesinger on Sept.
25 and Cet. 16 hast at the
25 and Cet. 16 hast at the
16 fine of the state of the state of the
18 fine of the state of the state of the
18 fine of the state of the state of the
18 fine of th socialist countries and peace-loving people in Europe and the world.

"The Victnamese people and the D.R.V.N. Government severely condemn the revanchist policy and expan-sionist scheme of the West German regime and its provo-cative activities in West Berlin, as threats to the security of the G.D.R. and peace in Europe." Nows from CAMBODIA

CAMBODIA REJECTS U.S. ALLEGATION

In a speech on Nov. o. Cambodia's National Day, Head of State Norodom Sihanouk flatly dismissed the stupid allegation of the U.S. imperialists aimed at ween Cambodia and Viet Nam.

The Cambodian Head of State said: "In 1933, they on: "We have given the lie foretold that Cambodia's independence would not be able to survive beyond three or four years. In 1963, when Cambodia refused American down their "protection", aid, they predicted that our that is their neo-colonialism, country would not be able to and the fact is that we are stand on its feet for six not forgiven for having not months and would finally accepted to be an American

prophesied that, weak and deprived of material bases and a stable economy, and facing a Viet Nam that would swiftly rehabilitate her economy and become harming the relations bet- a solid power, Cambodia would be wiped out."

The Head of State went to those prophets of evils, those Westerners who hate neutral Cambodia. We have been daring enough to turn have to ask for a new colony like Thailand, South American aid. In 1968, they Korea, etc..."

After U.S. unconditional bombing halt

Thai authorities again victimize Vietnamese Residents

THE That ruling circles have groundlessly arrested many more Vietnamese in the city of Bangkok and in Udon, Nongkhai Ilbon, Nakhon Phanom. Sakonnakhon, Prachin, Khon Ken, Korat and other provinces, foreign report said.

In some localities, even Victnameso residents' repre-sentatives recognized by the Thai authorities themselves have been apprehended. Many Vietnamese nationals have been craelly made away with been cracily made away with on the way to prison. On September 30, 1968, some 500 Thai policemen came to Lat Buz Khao prison, tied up 90 Vietnamese residents and marched them off with children including a new-born baby to Korat airport and threw them aboard U.S. military aircraft bound for an unknown destination.

The Thai authorities have been feverishly forcing the remaining Vietnamese resi-dents back to South Viet Nam with a view to serving pressganging scheme of U.S. imperialists and their henchmen there. On Oct. 4,1968, Vice-Premier and Minister of the Interior Pra-Minister of the Interior Pra-phas Charusathien admitted the handing over of a number of Vietnamese to the Thieu-Ky puppet administration. In an attempt to conceal their crimes, the Thai authorities on Oct., 10, 1968 instructed That newspapers not to print stories about the Victnamese to avoid "a stir among the

The aforesaid inhuman acts of the Thanom-Praphas reac-tionary clique have provoked Vietnamese people and atmos vietnamese people and strong disapproval among the That people. In a recent statement, the D.R.V.N. Foreign Minister has strongly condemned them and denounced them to wards making making the property of the property of the people of the peo world public opinion.

The statement said : "With the murder, illegal arrest and forcible handing over of Viet-namese residents to the Saigon puppet administration, the Thai reactionary authorities have grossly violated the most elementary provi-sions of international law, brazenly undermined the agreement signed between the D.R.V.N. and Thailand Red Cross Societies in which the Thai side has undertaken to guarantee the Vietnamese residents' safety, protect their property, and respect their democratic rights and wish to repatriate to the D.R.V.N.

"The Vietnamese people sternly warn the Thanom-Praphas clique that should they continue to perpetrate criminal acts against the Victnamese residents, they would have to bear full responsibiquences arising from their

"The Vietnamese people believe that the Thai people, for the sake of their honour for the sake of their honour and the long standing friend-ship with the Vietnamese people, will surely take neces-sary actions to force the Thai authorities to put an end to their hostile policy towards the Vietnamese residents. The Vietnamese people are con-vinced that all the freedomand justice-loving people in the world will not let pass

ACCLAIM VIETNAM'S VICTORY

A statement of the Secre-tariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions and that it con-sidered the unconditional sidered the unconditional constation of the U.S. bombardements of the D.R.V.N. an dements of the D.R.V.N. an important victory for the Vietnamese people, for all the Socialist countries, the international working class as a whole and all democratic and peace forces in the world, and in the United States as well.

The Secretariat of the W.F.T.U. expressed its appreciation of the position of the D.R.V.N. government in the search for ways conducive to the political settlement of the Viet Nam could be constructive position of the South Viet Nam Carlo South Viet Nam N.F.L. researching the Nam N.F.L. rese garding this question.

e In its statement, the World Federation of Demo-eratic Youth demanded that eratic Youth demanded that the U.S. recognize the Suth Viet Nam N.F.L. as genuine representative of the South Vietnamese people, withdraw its troops and those of its atellites from Saith Viet-Nam and leave the S.V.N. people to settle their own affairs themselves. people to settle t

· On behalf of 87 student organizations of the 5 con ti-nents the International Union of Students has sent a men-sage to the Viet Nam Stu-dents' Union acclaiming the resounding victory' of the

Vietnamese people and re-affirming its solidarity and full support for the anti-U.S. struggle of Vietnamese, stu-

WORLD ORGANIZATIONS

e On Nov. 5, the Wemen's International Democratic Federation stated that it took great pride and pleasure in the appointment of Prof.
Nguyen Thi Binh, member of
the CC of the South Viet
Nam N.F.L., as the Front's representative to the preparatory meeting for the quadripartite Paris conference on Viet Nam.

• On Nev. 4, at a press conference, Romesh Chanfra, Secretary General of World Council of Peces, rand a statement of the Secretariat regarding the unconditional cessation of U.S. bambard-ments of D.R.V.N. berthery.

The statement pointed out that the struggle of the Vietnamese people was not yet over and that world public opinion would still have to support them in the struggle they were waring to compel they were waging to compel the U.S to end all military operations, withdraw U.S and satellite troops from South Viet Nam and dismantle all

e In a statement made public in Havana, the Per-manent Secretariat of the Asian-African Lutin Ame-rican People's Solidarity Organization, while greeting Viet Nam's important victory.

expressed its total support for the positions of the D.R.V.N. and the South Viet Nam N.F.L. in the settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

e In its Nov. 5 communi-qué, the International Reso-ciation el Damecratic Law-yers stated: "The I.A.D.L. which has since August 7, 1964, not ceased denouncing these bombardments as crimes of aggression, war crimes and genocide, hails the remarkable victory (that their

The communiqué made clear that "The war has not ended and that it is still raging on the South", It recalled the resolution of the World Conference of Lawyers, held in Grewoble in July last, demanding that the U.S. end their war of aggression in South Viet Nam. accept mational uself-determination South Viet Nam, accept national self determination as a principle by which will be settled the political future of South Viet Nam without any foreign interference and recognize the South Viet Nam N.F.L. as authentic represen-tative of the South Vietnamese people.

. The Nov. 11 statement of the International Organization of Journalists called on journalists of all countries to struggle relentlessly, following this great victory of the peace forces of the world, against the U.Saggressors and for the total victory of the Vietnamese people.

Anti-Americanism The farces staged by the Salgen puper clique seemingly to protest against the American, in fact only human the salgen puper to the salgent puper to the salgen puper to

on the ground that "Ambassador Bunker's attitude was not friendly "Ind that "they are not followed by a state of deturbed over North Viet Nam. On Nov. 1, 1968
U.S. envoy to Saigon." Mean-to to other the unconditional castation of bombardments dictions on as to give them they are not they are not they are not to be supported to the state of the South Viet Nam. N.F.L. at a four-party conference scheduled lowing a demonstration stage of the South Nov. 5, "the support Thick of the presence of the South Nov. 5, "the support Thick of the proposed of

U.S., Thieu ordered his as-sociates to spread the news that on the morning of Nov. 2, he had declined to receive Ambassador Bunker, perhaps

halt," two other demonstra-tions, one sponsored by the Salgon administration and sponsored by the Salgon administration backed by the administra-tion, involving about 5,000 persons, took place in Salgon with demonstrators marching show their opposition to the Paris conference. At the so-caffled "Senate," a Senator loudly declared, "the U.S. has become our esseny."

On November 8, Thieu put forth his own 'peace formula', suggesting that the joint U.S.-puppet delegation to the Paris conference be led by a Saigon representative. The idea was so ridiculous that a Thailand so runcayous max a Thailand Ambassador commented that the U.S. being the "main partner" in the Viet Nam conflict should be "responsi-ble for leadership of the Allied Delegation in the ne-

What is the aim of all these movas of the Thieu-Ky-Huong triumvirate? First and foremost, it is all too ap-parent that they want to parent that they want to cover up their pupped nature or, at least, to deceive the people of South Vist Nama and the world at large into believing that they are no longer U.S. hangmen. However their past record and their present deeds have given them rather dubious credentials.

During the French war of

reconquest in Indochina (1945-1954) Thieu and Ky had donned the French uniforms and fired at their own fellowcountrymen with French guns. Ever since the U.S. ousted defeated France, these two traitors cast off their French uniforms for U.S. uniforms. Many years senior to Thieu possesses a longer record as a traitor. When the Japanese fascists still ruled the roost over the Indochinese penin sula, he came out as a staunch supporter of the Mikado's "Greater Asia" theory. In French time, he willingly placed himself under the protection of the French troops of aggression. With the arrival of the Americans, the arrival of the Americans, this "venerable patriot" (as some Saigon newspapers put it), unhesitatingly has twice been chosen for the premier-

In spite of harsh censor-nip, the Saigon press has disclosed, to some extent, the strong popular feelings against the bellicose pupper clique. Not a few papers have overtly criticized the Thieu-fly clique's attempt to put a spanner in the wheel of the Faris conference and welcomof all walks of life have been animatedly discussing the fact that the Americans have been forced to halt their bombing of the North, and have joyfally greeted the five appropriate processor and a political settlement to the Viet Nam problem. A history professor said, "Such proposals put forward while they (meaning the N. F. L.) are winning show that they are winning those that they are winning the proposals and they are the proposals and the proposals are the proposals and the proposals put forward while they are winning those that they are the proposals and the proposals and the proposals are the proposals and the proposals and the proposals are the proposals are the proposals and the proposals are the proposals and the proposals are the proposals and the proposals are the proposals are the proposals and the proposals are the proposals are the proposals are the proposals and the proposals are the ed the arrival of Mme Nguyen
Thi Binh, representative of
the N.F.I., in Paris to take part in it.

While endeavouring to pla-cate public opinion, the Theu-Ky-Huong clique have resort-ed to terroristic methods to atlence the people's legitimate claims. On Nov. 5, a decree was promulgated providing for additional measures in looping with the "war situa-tion" and aimed at "checking Communist agents": the true aim pursued was to gag and bind hand and foot all those likely to oppose the pupper administration. All popular demonstrations are

At present the Thieu-Ky-At present the Thiou-Ky-Huong triusevinte still per-sists in what is called opposi-tion to the U.S. bombing halt and the holding of the qua-cripartite Paris Conference. However, as U.S. Senator Mike Manafield put it in an interview to UPI, "the tail interview to UPI, "the tail should not wag the dog." Developments in the coming days will show how long the hangmen of the U.S. will be able to keep up their opposition to their boss. The U.S. is losing and has begue to admit its failure. How can its lackeys force it to put on a victor's airs?

D.R. V.N. FOREIGN MINISTRY ...

(Continued from page 1)

has once again deliberately used a vague wording designed to make public opinion believe that the constion of the that the cessition of the bombardments against the De-mocratic Republic of Viet Fam has been agreed to neertain conditions. This is sheet deception on the part of the United States. It has been the unswerving stand of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam ratic Republic of Viet Nam to demand that the United States unconditionally stop the bombing raids and all the bombing raids and an other acts of war on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam. After blocking the official conversations in Paris for five months, the Paris for five months, the representative of the U.S. Government has had to make clear to the representative of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vlet Nam that the cessation of the U.S. bombardments on the entire territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam is unconditional.

In the past fourteen years, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam has always respected the 1954 Geneva Agreements on Viet Nam including the Demilitarized Zone, while the United States has systematically

violated the Agreements as a whole. Even after the unconditional cessation of the U.S. bombardments on the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, the United States keeps violating the Geneva Agreements, and on November 4, 6 and 13, 1968, it launched attacks on the Demilitarized Zone.

The United States

The United States has sent over half a million U.S.

expeditionary troops for aggression, together with over half a million puppet over half a million puppet and satellite troops, against South Viet Nam. It has made use of its air force, navy and artillery and many modern weapons to savagely massacre the South Vietmanners people in town and country. Since the cessation of the bombardments against North Viet Nam, it has intensified military opera-tions and bombardments to massacre our South Vietnamese countrymen. The people and the Liberation armed forces of South Viet Nam are fiercely fighting against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and have a right to use every means to fight against them anywhere on the territory of South Viet Nam. That is the South

able right to self-defence. The Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam unreservedly supports that sacred right of its countrymen in South Viet Nam, So long as the United States persists in the aggression against South is aggression against South of the Name o victory so as to achieve at independent, peaceful, neutral peaceful, neutral and pros-perous South Viet Nam, advancing towards the advancing towards the peaceful reunification of the Viet Nam Fatherland.

The perfidious claims of the United States are de-signed to justify its unjust-signed to justify its unjust-war of aggression in South Viet Nam, launching continued attacks on the Demilitarised Zone, and «Gilty sending sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, at the same time, preposability for delaying they are aimed at evading U.S. responsibility for delaying the Paris conference aimed at seeking a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem.

problem.

The Democratic Republic of Viet' Nam firmly rejects the brasen distortions on November 13, 1968 by the United States. The Gevernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam once again affirms its position as set out in the November. as set out in the N 2, 1968 statement. The Go-vernment of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam de-mands that the U.S. Government renounce all dila-tory tricks so that the Paris conference on Viet Nam may

are truly patriotic and peace-loving." A puppet officer in a logistic service said, "If Mesars Thieu-Ky don't want

to negotiate with the Eront,

let them go and fight in such places as Khe Sanh." Nume-rous teach-ins have been held,

some attended by thousands, others grouping only a few score, or even a dozen people.

Some were openly staged, such as the one at An Quang

pagoda; others were not so open, although by no means

secret. The theme discussed at those teach-ins was how to

end the war, and all speak-

ers condemned the "war maers condemned the "war ma-niacs who oppose negotiations and care nothing about the country" independence aid pace". In a number of meet-ings held by students aid youths, the participants openly demanded that Thies. Ky-Huong aboult resign and

a government set up which would enter into negotiations with the N.F.L.

(Continued from base a) young girl, Nguyen Thi Lieu, a member of the anti-U.S. Youth volunteer Brigade and one of the thousands of out-Potter and the state of the thousands of the thousands of the thousands of the thousands of the the thousands of the

Fighting along with these communication workers on the same front were car and locomotive drivers, ferrymen and boatmen. Fully aware that " a kilo

Fully aware that "a sale of goods reaching destina-tion is a bullet home against Yankee aggression and a brick for the laying of the foundations of socialism", foundations of socialism", got many commendable achievements to their credit. During a mission to the fire-line, driver Phan Van Thai, ine, driver Phan Van Ihai, transport unit 24, courageou-aly switched on his car's headlights and sped forward to draw the enemy fire away from the whole copyoy. With resourcefulness, he With resourcefulness, he chaged gear now and then, put the car's head lights off and on and, in this way, managed to dodge enemy bombs and abells. In the end, he won the battle: the whole convoy reached destination safely.

Transport Unit 202 was on permanent duty in the

small groups, thus succeeding small groups, thus succeeding in dodging enemy air strikes while raising efficiency. Dozens of times the unit were hotly pursued by enemy planes, yet absolute safety was achieved in terms of human lives, means of transport and goods. For two years running, it ful-filled all plans shead of schedule.

Loco-drivers' team 402 composed of youths had for slogan "The engine is our weapon, safe and high capacity haulage is our contribution to the anti-U.S. fight." Though subjected to more than too enemy Loco-drivers' team attacks, it safely covered soo,ookm and overfulfilled its transport plan by 22,000

The victories on the communications and transport front were shared by people of all localities, especially those living along arteries who, joining road-and bridge-builders, de-dicatedly contributed manpower and material ressour-ces to repairing damaged roads and bridges, protecting goods and keeping traffic moving. In the provinces of the former 4th zone, under the motto "Each citizen is a communications and transport worker", the local people set up "shock bri-gades" and "steel teams" to undertake road maintenance work at different sections. They turned out immediately after each enemy raid to fill up bomb craters, de-molish delayed-action bombs and repair roads and bridges so that traffic could be

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT Throughout the day, 20 enemy

MILITARY **OPERATIONS**

SINCE Nov. 1 PLAF attacks have been kept up across South Viet Nam.

Most remarkable victories have been won in Ben Tre province (Mekong estuaries) where from Nov.1 to Nov.4, the patriots destroyed an 18-vessel river flottilla including a 250-metre long ship and put 1,000 GIs and puppet soldiers out of action.

Important successes have also been obtained in Tay Ninh province where the U.S. command has just hastily transferred the First Air Causiry from the Hue - Quang Tri sector in the Far North: From Nov.4 to Nov.7, at 3 places in this province, the PLAF inflicted at least 300 US-puppet casualties, destroyed 2 U.S. platoons and shot down 5 choppers.

Close to the 17th parallel, just South of the demilitarized zone, from Nov. 7 to Nov. 10, 250 enemy troops, mostly GIs. were killed or wounded.

Particular mention should be made of the activities of artillerymen who have been daily slamming shells on the adversary bases and positions (about 40) from the Northernmost sector to the Meliong Delta. Some targets received as many as from 50 to 150 projectiles.

The hunt for planes and helicopters conducted by fighters of the regional forces and guerilla corps has been particularly fruitful: 65 engines cut down between Oct.2 and Nov.7. Regional troops and guerillas also wiped out 1,500 adverse soldiers in 13 days ending Nov.7.

NEW SUCCESSES OF THE P.L.A.F. IN BEN TRE PROVINCE

OUNTERING a major sweep involving ele-ments of the U.S. 9th Infantry Division and 3 regiments of puppet Division 7. on Nov. 1, the patriots intercepted a U.S. river fleet comprising a 250-metre long vessel and many landing craft and lighters on the Mekong, about a dozen kilometres below My Tho city.

Their direct hits sank the

big vessel, 15 landing craft lighters. 500 G.I.s and 2 were killed or wounded a vessel sent to the outtom with a helicopter on board. Two days later, enemy forces swept 14 villages of Giong Trom district, Southeast of Ben Tre city, about solem south of the previous scene of fighting where the river fleet was destroyed. On Nov. 3, more than 130 U.S.puppet troops were put out of action and a helicopter grounded. Next day, a major battle took place at Son Phu South of Ben Trel.

assaults were repulsed by the P.L.A.F. which inflicted 400 casualties and brought down 2 copters. Four enemy battalions and 4 companies suffered serious losses.

All told, from Nov. 1 to Nov. 4, the enemy lost in this sector over 1,000 men, 18 vessels and lighters sunk and 4 choppers shot down or destroyed.

This was the 2nd great disaster the enemy had experienced in this sector in a week. It should be recalled that in the other action which took place from Sept. 15 to Oct. 25, the P.L.A.F. of Ben Tre put 4,500 adversaries out of action, suak or burnt 79 vessels and motor launch and shot down or damaged 25 planes and helicopters.

P.L.A.F. RENEWED OF-FENSIVE IN TAY NINH PROVINCE

T the end of Oct., Abrams pulled the First Air Cavalry out of the theatre of operation in the Northern sector and deployed it into Tay Ninh province to face the increasing pressure of the P.L.A.F. Very soon after their arrival, the "flying horsemen" took serious beatings. On Nov. 4, at a point about 50km Northeast of Tay Ninh, close to the border, a G.I. platoon was wiped out. Next day, a puppet paratroop battalion suffered 120 casualties zokm South Southeast of Tay Ninh. On Nov. 6, the First Air causley had 180 men including a captain wiped out some 40 km Northeast of the same city. On Nov. 7, GIs sent in to remove the dead suffered further losses : one platoon destroyed.

In the last days of Oct. sharp engagement took place in the Salgen area. On the night of Oct. 28 to Oct. 29, nearly 300 adverne troops including 200 GIs were killed or wounded and cantonments burnt, some 20 km south of the city. In the Southeast of the city, on the shipping channel, 4 enemy vessels were sunk and 3 others burnt on Dong Tranh river on Oct. 24 and Oct. 26. At 20 km south of Nha Be, the U.S. freighter Fred Morris was hit on Nov. 3 by the patriota' shells.

On Oct. 25, at the U.S. Dong Du base, near Cu Chi (40 km northwest of Saigon) the guerillas succeeded blasting down a club of the Tropic Lightning Division, killing or wounding 119 GIs among them 8 senior officers.

Liberation People's Committee Set Up In Kien Phong Province

A congress was held on October 17 in Kien Phong province to appoint a 7 - member Liberation People's Committee for

The congress was attended by members of the local NFL representatives of various services., mass organizations, religious sects, political parties and many personalities and intellectuals.



U.S. ship buent on the Perlume River in the new heart of Hug city.

A U.S. Bomb Takes 103 Casualties at South Viet Nam Market

N November r, a F-4 jet plane dropped four 250-kg bombs on Tam Hoa village, 30 km southwest of Da Naug, UPI reported. One of them fell on the market, killing 31 people, wounding 72 others and destroying or damaging about twenty houses.

The new crime committed in a region still held by the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys has touched off a wave of indignation among the local people. As it could not be hushed up, the spokesman of the U.S. Marines at Da Nang tried to whitewash it by

saying that it was a "mis-

PREVIOUSLY on Oct. 24. in Kien Phong province, Americain air strikes had destroyed Ong Chin pagoda, Nhi Binh village, Cao Lanh district. I twas the tenth time that this pagoda had been subjected to U.S.A.F attacks.

Since the beginning of 1968, four pagodas, four churches, a Cao Dai Holy See and a Protestant temple in that province have been destroyed by the enemy.

In Saigen, on Nov. 13 patriots meted out due punishment to cruel agents right in the street and safely made off.

ACTIVITIES OF ARTILLERYMEN

T least 40 military targets A were pounded by the patriots from Nov.2 to Nov. 4. The hardest hit were several U.S. artillery positions in Glo Linh, Con Tien and Cam Lo, South of the 17 th parallel, a position of U.S. 101 at Airborne Division and a sub-sector HQ near Hue city, a puppet position at Tam Ky and another at Quang Mgal, Southeast of Da Nang. A number of U.S.

bases in the Western Bigh lands, especially at An Kho (where a million litres of petrol were burned by a fire touched off by a previous shelling on Oct. 30 near Dakto), the Buen Me Thuet airfield and the CP of the Quang Duc sector at Gia Bighia also came under shelling. Heavy artillery barrages were unleashed against the sector HQ's at Hau Nghia (40 km West - Northwest of Saigon), Long Khanh (60km North - Northeast of Saigon) and Can The (Mekong deita). The Tan Thanh sirfield near Ben Tre also came under fire as well as positions North of Saigon and in My Tho prov-